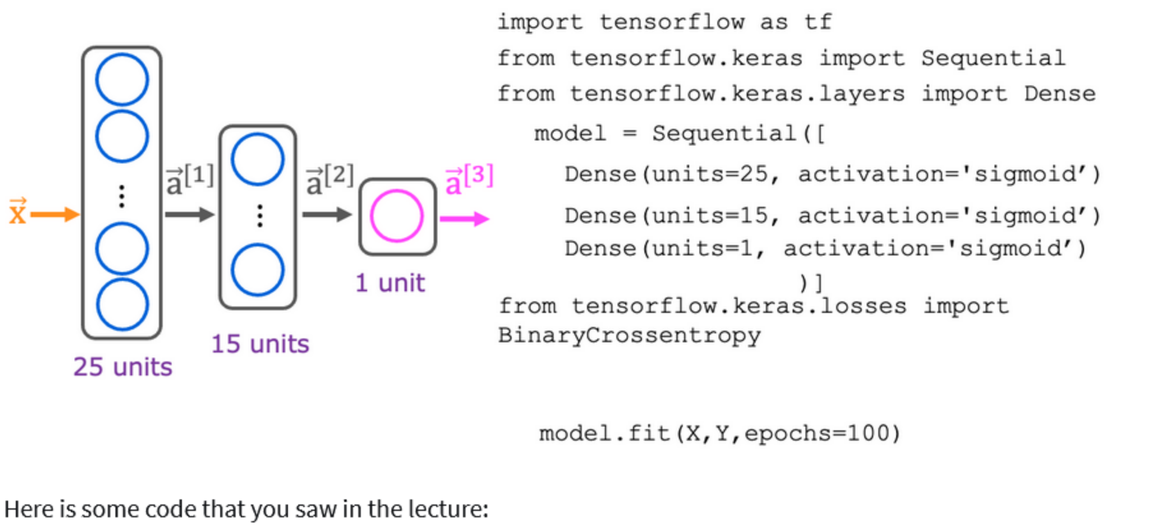
Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 80%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

1 / 1 point



1. Here is some code that you saw in the lecture:

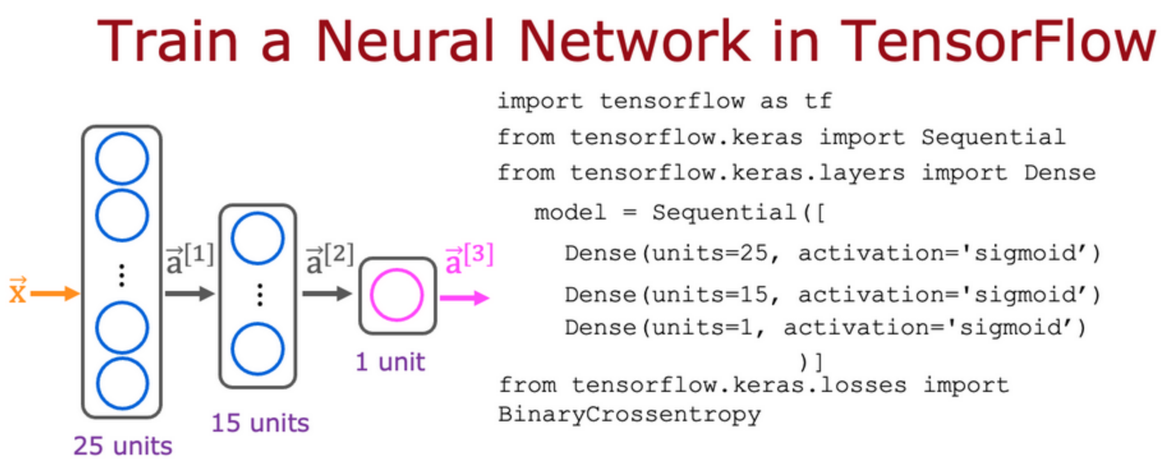
```
model.compile(loss=BinaryCrossentropy())
```

For which type of task would you use the binary cross entropy loss function?

- A classification task that has 3 or more classes (categories)
- binary classification (classification with exactly 2 classes)
- regression tasks (tasks that predict a number)
- BinaryCrossentropy() should not be used for any task.

Correct
Yes! Binary cross entropy, which we've also referred to as logistic loss, is used for classifying between two classes (two categories).

1 / 1 point



2. Here is code that you saw in the lecture:

```
model = Sequential([
Dense(units=25, activation='sigmoid'),
Dense(units=15, activation='sigmoid'),
Dense(units=1, activation='sigmoid')
])
model.compile(loss=BinaryCrossentropy())
model.fit(X,y,epochs=100)
```

Which line of code updates the network parameters in order to reduce the cost?

- model.fit(X,y,epochs=100)
- model.compile(loss=BinaryCrossentropy())
- model = Sequential([...])
- None of the above -- this code does not update the network parameters.

Correct
Yes! The third step of model training is to train the model on data in order to minimize the loss (and the cost)